S5425-11.12-F

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

RICHARD E. SQUIRES
County Executive

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

JAMES M. RUTALA
Planning Director

Atlantic County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

ATLANTIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT of REGIONAL PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION of PLANNING
1333 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08901

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

ATLANTIC COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

FREDERIK W. MCCAMIC

MAY 1985

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Atlantic County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Atlantic County Census Trends report was Frederick W. McCamic. Please contact the Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development at (609) 345-6700 should you have any questions on this county. The department should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liaison with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, Rickey Sanchez, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS iv

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS 1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 5

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES 15

EDUCATION 19

LABOR FORCE 21

INCOME AND POVERTY 26

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 30

List of Tables

1. Total population, population density, and share of county population 1970 and 1980 2
2. Components of population change 1970 to 1980 3
3. Residence in 1965 for persons 5 years old and over in 1970 and residence in 1975 for persons 5 years old and over in 1980 3
3A. Persons 5 years and over who lived in Atlantic City in 1975 and lived in Atlantic County in 1980 4
3B. Persons 5 years and over who lived outside of Atlantic County in 1975 and lived in Atlantic County in 1980 5
4. Single years of age by sex, 1970 and 1980 7
4A. Population by selected age groups, Atlantic County 1970 and 1980 and New Jersey 1980 9
5. Population by race 1970 and 1980 11
6. Number and percent black population in 1970 and 1980 12
7. Selected single and multiple ancestry groups in 1980 13
8. Spanish origin groups 1980 13
9. Households, families, group quarters population and persons per household 1970 and 1980 14
9A. Family households as percent of all households 15
10. Marital status by sex and household relationship for all persons, persons under 18 years old, and persons 65 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 17
11. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school and years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 20
12. Labor force status for total and black population 16 years old and over by sex 1970 and 1980 22
13. Major occupation group for employed persons 16 years old and over 1970 and 1980 23

13A. Covered jobs..... 24
14. Place of work by place of residence 1970 and 1980..... 23
15. Family Income in 1969 and 1979..... 27
16. Per capita income, median family income, and percent of families below poverty level in 1969 and 1979..... 28
17. Family income in 1979 by age of householder..... 29
18. All persons and persons 65 years old and over below the 1969 and 1979 poverty levels..... 29
19. Total and year round housing units and vacancy rates: 1970 and 1980..... 31
19A. Year round housing units by occupancy status, 1980 vacancy rate adjusted for units held for occasional use..... 32
19B. Seasonal Housing and Housing Held for Occasional Use 34
20. Number and median value of owner occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 35
21. Number and median contract rent of renter occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 37
22. Tenure and occupancy status by units in structure: 1970 and 1980 (year-round housing units)..... 38
23. Gross rent as a percentage of household income: 1970 and 1980. 40
24. Persons per room by complete plumbing facilities for occupied housing units, 1970 and 1980..... 41

Figure

Fig. 1. Atlantic County Age Groups: 1970 and 1980..... 6

APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables..... A-1

ATLANTIC COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population Change: County and Municipalities

During the decade of the seventies, Atlantic County's population increased from 175,043 to 194,119, a growth rate of 10.9% (Table 1). This rate outpaced the State of New Jersey which grew by only 2.7%.

Table 1 reveals major differences in the rate of population change of municipalities within the county. Most dramatic is the contrast between Atlantic City, which lost over 7,000, a decline of 16%, and Egg Harbor Township which nearly doubled its population by gaining 9,499 persons. Other municipalities with large absolute and percentage gains were Brigantine, Somers Point, and Ventnor and Galloway, Hamilton, and Mullica townships.

Components of Change

The county's population growth was due primarily to a net inmigration of 17,673 persons; the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was only 1,403 (Table 2). This level of migration is a continuation of 1960 to 1970 trends.

Migration

The percentage of persons who reported moving either within the county or from outside of the county in the prior five years was virtually the same in 1970 and 1980, with all persons who had moved being nearly 40% of the total population, and persons who had moved from outside of the county being close to 16% of the total population (Table 3). (Note: Table 3 reports 12.4% from a different county in 1970; however, if the 5.7% who "moved, 1965 residence not reported" is pro-rated, the result, including "moved from abroad," totals nearly 16%.)

The large population loss from Atlantic City raises the question of "Where did those people go"? Because Atlantic City is the central city of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), it is possible to determine how many persons in each municipality lived in Atlantic City five years earlier. Table 3A examines the distribution of the 36,678 persons who lived in Atlantic City in 1975 and lived in any municipality in Atlantic County in 1980. First, given the decline of the city's population from 47,859 to 40,199, it is apparent that a large but undetermined number of persons who lived in Atlantic City left the county or died. Of the persons remaining in the county 32,555, or 88.8% still lived in Atlantic City in 1980. Of 4,123

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	194,119	10.9	309	342	100.0	100.0
ABSECON CITY	6,094	6,859	12.6	1,069	1,203	3.5	3.5
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	47,859	40,199	-16.0	4,042	3,395	27.3	20.7
BRIGANTINE CITY	6,741	8,318	23.4	1,055	1,302	3.9	4.3
BUENA BOROUGH	3,283	3,642	10.9	444	492	1.9	1.9
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	4,239	6,959	64.2	101	166	2.4	3.6
CORBIN CITY CITY	258	254	-1.6	31	31	0.1	0.1
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	4,304	4,618	7.3	395	424	2.5	2.4
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	9,882	19,381	96.1	145	285	5.6	10.0
ESTELL MANOR CITY	539	848	57.3	10	16	0.3	0.4
FOLSOM BOROUGH	1,767	1,892	7.1	210	225	1.0	1.0
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	8,276	12,176	47.1	90	133	4.7	6.3
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	6,445	9,499	47.4	57	84	3.7	4.9
HAMMONTON TOWN	11,464	12,298	7.3	274	294	6.5	6.3
LINWOOD CITY	6,159	6,144	-0.2	1,621	1,617	3.5	3.2
LONGPORT BOROUGH	1,225	1,249	2.0	4,083	4,163	0.7	0.6
MARGATE CITY CITY	10,576	9,179	-13.2	7,554	6,556	6.0	4.7
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	3,391	5,243	54.6	60	93	1.9	2.7
NORTHFIELD CITY	8,646	7,795	-9.8	2,470	2,227	4.9	4.0
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	14,007	13,435	-4.1	2,415	2,316	8.0	6.9
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	586	837	42.8	72	103	0.3	0.4
SOMERS POINT CITY	7,919	10,330	30.4	1,941	2,532	4.5	5.3
VENTNOR CITY CITY	10,385	11,704	12.7	4,945	5,573	5.9	6.0
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	998	1,260	26.3	83	105	0.6	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Atlantic County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	175,043
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	26,962
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	25,559
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	1,403
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	176,446
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	194,119
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	17,673

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Atlantic County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	161,980	100.0	182,617	100.0
SAME HOUSE	94,601	58.4	114,237	62.6
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	56,719	35.0	66,628	36.5
SAME COUNTY	36,677	22.6	39,396	21.6
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	20,042	12.4	27,232	14.9
SAME STATE	6,818	4.2	12,009	6.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	13,224	8.2	15,223	8.3
NORTHEAST	8,417	5.2	10,076	5.5
NORTH CENTRAL	690	0.4	683	0.4
SOUTH	3,310	2.0	2,865	1.6
WEST	807	0.5	1,599	0.9
ABROAD	1,353	0.8	1,752	1.0
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	9,307	5.7	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

who departed Atlantic City but remained in the county, 2,532, or 61.4% had relocated into Egg Harbor Township, Pleasantville or Ventnor.

Table 3A
Persons 5 Years and Over Who Lived in Atlantic City in 1975 and Lived in Atlantic County in 1980

Place of Residence in 1980	Number	Percent of Total
Atlantic County	36,678	100.0%
Absecon	160	0.4
Atlantic City	32,555	88.8
Brigantine	206	0.6
Buena Boro	0	0.0
Buena Vista	19	0.1
Corbin City	0	0.0
Egg Harbor Twp.	839	2.3
Egg Harbor City	127	0.3
Estell Manor	8	0.0
Folsom	4	0.0
Galloway	184	0.5
Hamilton	100	0.3
Hammonton	12	0.0
Linwood	144	0.4
Longport	9	0.0
Margate	169	0.5
Mullica	58	0.2
Northfield	132	0.4
Pleasantville	977	2.7
Port Republic	11	0.0
Somers Point	237	0.6
Ventnor City	716	2.0
Weymouth	11	0.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 3B explores the question of migration further by examining the number of persons who lived outside of Atlantic County in 1975, but lived in Atlantic County in 1980.

The 28,984 persons who lived outside of the county in 1975 were 15.9% of the total population age five years and up. Towns with large absolute numbers of in-migrants include Brigantine, Buena Vista, Galloway, Hamilton, Margate, Somers Point, and Ventnor. While the total number of in-migrants is smaller, a high percentage of in-migrants is also found in Buena boro, Estell Manor, and Folsom.

Table 3B
Persons 5 Years and Over Who Lived Outside of Atlantic County in 1975 and lived in Atlantic County in 1980

Place of Residence in 1980	Total Persons 5 Years & Over	Number of In-Migrants	In-migrants as Percent of Persons 5 Years Old & Over
Atlantic County	182,617	28,984	15.9%
Absecon	6,451	592	9.2
Atlantic City	38,188	4,537	11.9
Brigantine	7,992	2,334	29.2
Buena	3,398	878	25.8
Buena Vista	6,443	1,598	24.8
Corbin City	252	44	17.5
Egg Harbor	17,703	2,449	13.8
Egg Harbor City	4,305	655	15.2
Estell Manor	764	235	30.8
Folsom	1,698	464	27.3
Galloway	11,206	2,901	18.7
Hamilton	8,879	1,940	21.8
Hammonton	11,590	1,104	9.5
Linwood	5,818	873	15.0
Longport	1,213	247	20.4
Margate	8,919	1,720	19.3
Mullica	4,861	781	16.1
Northfield	7,451	946	12.7
Pleasantville	12,484	970	7.8
Port Republic	843	103	12.2
Somers Point	9,720	2,188	22.5
Ventnor City	11,277	2,027	18.0
Weymouth	1,152	198	17.2

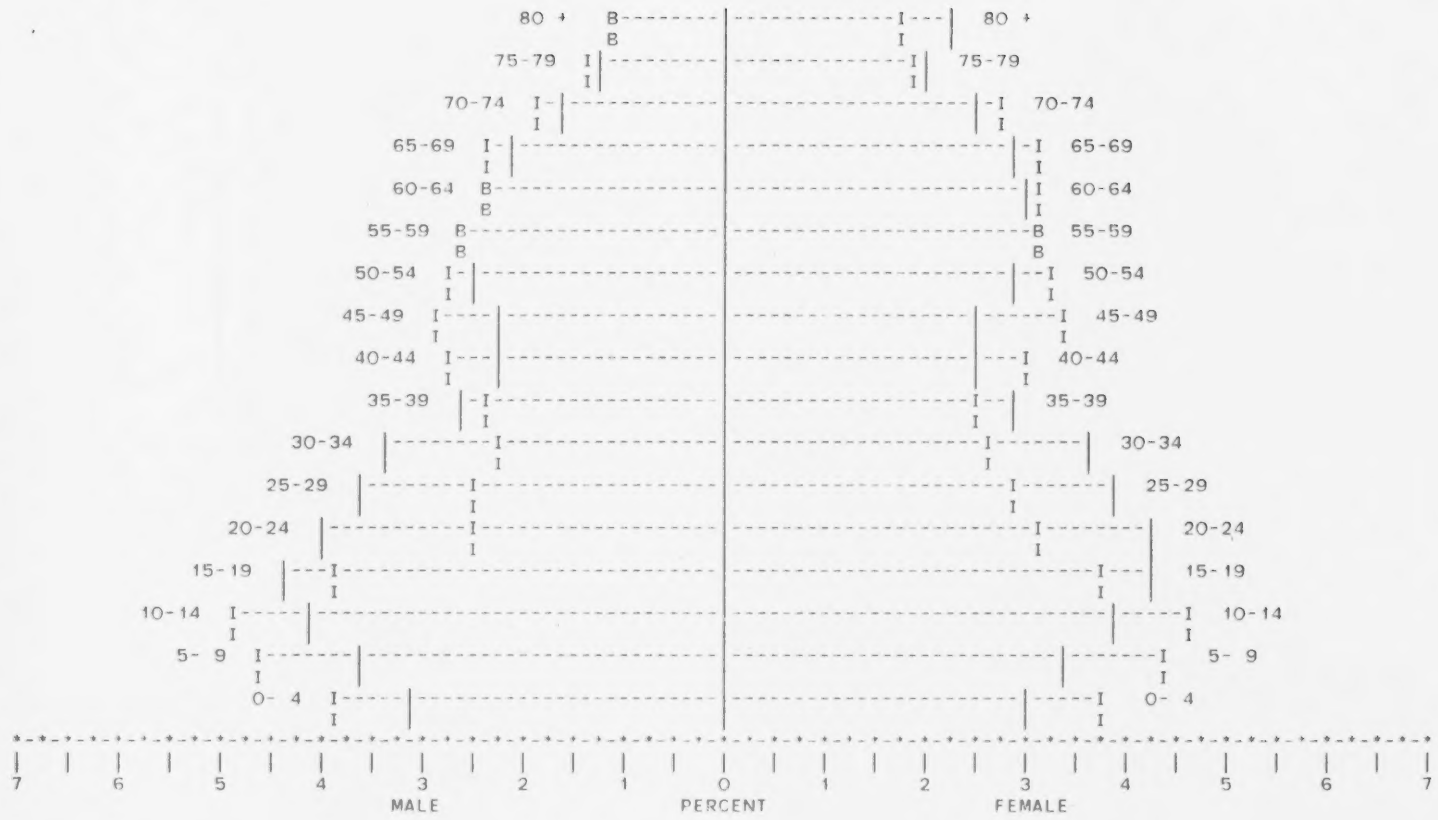
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

Table 4 displays the number of persons by sex by single years of age in 1970 and 1980, with selected subtotals. Table 4A displays those subtotals as a percentage of the total. Subtotals in percentage form for New Jersey are displayed for 1980 only. Finally, Figure 1 shows the age-sex composition of the county population by five year cohorts.

FIGURE 1.
ATLANTIC COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	175,043	81,731	93,312	194,119	91,163	102,956
UNDER 5 YEARS	13,215	6,746	6,469	11,774	6,030	5,744
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,545	1,278	1,267	2,469	1,253	1,216
1 YEAR	2,514	1,299	1,215	2,222	1,120	1,102
2 YEARS	2,574	1,341	1,233	2,349	1,223	1,126
3 YEARS	2,649	1,330	1,319	2,355	1,193	1,162
4 YEARS	2,933	1,498	1,435	2,379	1,241	1,138
5 TO 17 YEARS	41,307	21,017	20,290	39,288	20,099	19,189
5 YEARS	3,063	1,557	1,506	2,479	1,271	1,208
6 YEARS	3,184	1,587	1,597	2,472	1,262	1,210
7 YEARS	3,224	1,634	1,590	2,621	1,339	1,282
8 YEARS	3,117	1,611	1,506	2,797	1,444	1,353
9 YEARS	3,216	1,652	1,564	3,186	1,620	1,566
10 YEARS	3,385	1,683	1,702	3,138	1,575	1,563
11 YEARS	3,312	1,662	1,650	3,015	1,571	1,444
12 YEARS	3,351	1,688	1,663	3,004	1,535	1,469
13 YEARS	3,211	1,635	1,576	3,072	1,583	1,489
14 YEARS	3,317	1,765	1,552	3,255	1,650	1,605
15 YEARS	3,068	1,576	1,492	3,319	1,722	1,597
16 YEARS	2,916	1,503	1,413	3,428	1,765	1,663
17 YEARS	2,943	1,464	1,479	3,502	1,762	1,740
18 TO 24 YEARS	14,437	6,641	7,796	22,802	11,212	11,590
18 YEARS	2,392	1,191	1,201	3,243	1,657	1,586
19 YEARS	2,091	1,027	1,064	3,341	1,706	1,635
20 YEARS	1,975	890	1,085	3,297	1,589	1,708
21 YEARS	1,931	780	1,151	3,277	1,580	1,697
22 YEARS	2,037	904	1,133	3,338	1,613	1,725
23 YEARS	2,188	985	1,203	3,114	1,514	1,600
24 YEARS	1,823	864	959	3,192	1,553	1,568
25 TO 54 YEARS	57,970	26,949	31,021	68,028	32,376	35,652
25 YEARS	1,875	868	1,007	3,129	1,561	1,568
26 YEARS	1,936	920	1,016	2,944	1,424	1,520
27 YEARS	2,085	933	1,152	2,988	1,422	1,566
28 YEARS	1,829	842	987	2,754	1,353	1,401
29 YEARS	1,779	828	951	2,821	1,355	1,466
30 YEARS	1,841	827	1,014	2,883	1,420	1,463
31 YEARS	1,690	782	908	2,747	1,266	1,481
32 YEARS	1,665	774	891	2,963	1,425	1,538
33 YEARS	1,716	788	928	2,919	1,378	1,541
34 YEARS	1,663	788	875	2,256	1,136	1,120
35 YEARS	1,657	784	873	2,226	1,034	1,192
36 YEARS	1,552	763	789	2,327	1,143	1,184
37 YEARS	1,744	843	901	2,355	1,118	1,237
38 YEARS	1,679	798	881	1,935	900	1,035
39 YEARS	1,884	892	992	1,959	954	1,005
40 YEARS	2,085	990	1,095	1,940	876	1,064
41 YEARS	1,910	913	997	1,845	848	997
42 YEARS	2,090	953	1,137	1,816	868	948
43 YEARS	1,948	922	1,026	1,803	841	962
44 YEARS	2,086	990	1,096	1,761	816	945
45 YEARS	2,201	1,015	1,186	1,774	832	942
46 YEARS	2,144	978	1,166	1,676	809	867
47 YEARS	2,192	1,010	1,182	1,890	898	992
48 YEARS	2,111	954	1,157	1,799	828	971
49 YEARS	2,159	1,000	1,159	1,972	952	1,020

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,327	1,097	1,230	2,090	950	1,140
51 YEARS	2,066	948	1,118	1,985	944	1,041
52 YEARS	2,024	939	1,085	2,202	1,014	1,188
53 YEARS	2,009	887	1,122	2,105	1,005	1,100
54 YEARS	2,023	923	1,100	2,164	1,006	1,158
55 TO 59 YEARS	10,080	4,524	5,556	11,086	5,011	6,075
55 YEARS	2,050	930	1,120	2,296	1,025	1,271
56 YEARS	1,978	885	1,093	2,216	996	1,220
57 YEARS	2,066	937	1,129	2,193	1,004	1,189
58 YEARS	1,902	669	1,033	2,160	977	1,183
59 YEARS	2,084	903	1,181	2,221	1,009	1,212
60 TO 64 YEARS	9,716	4,181	5,535	10,354	4,521	5,833
60 YEARS	2,099	949	1,150	2,231	1,007	1,224
61 YEARS	1,857	775	1,082	1,954	877	1,077
62 YEARS	2,066	898	1,168	2,143	929	1,214
63 YEARS	1,893	843	1,050	2,043	886	1,157
64 YEARS	1,801	716	1,085	1,983	822	1,161
65 YEARS & OVER	28,318	11,673	16,645	30,787	11,914	18,873
65 YEARS	2,063	907	1,156	2,074	882	1,192
66 YEARS	1,938	814	1,124	1,972	840	1,132
67 YEARS	1,865	807	1,058	1,949	859	1,090
68 YEARS	1,765	762	1,003	1,819	754	1,065
69 YEARS	2,006	807	1,199	1,941	777	1,164
70 YEARS	1,873	739	1,134	1,718	684	1,034
71 YEARS	1,713	724	989	1,644	659	985
72 YEARS	1,563	646	917	1,727	689	1,038
73 YEARS	1,606	660	946	1,531	611	920
74 YEARS	1,501	610	891	1,506	571	935
75 YEARS	1,353	579	774	1,472	597	875
76 YEARS	1,182	495	687	1,298	461	837
77 YEARS	1,143	464	679	1,211	461	750
78 YEARS	942	416	526	1,019	350	669
79 YEARS	914	345	569	1,174	439	735
80 YEARS	832	352	480	927	327	600
81 YEARS	765	312	453	868	304	564
82 YEARS	564	234	330	767	268	499
83 YEARS	493	198	295	666	247	419
84 YEARS	442	161	281	624	222	402
85 YEARS	354	133	221	572	210	362
86 YEARS	276	103	173	442	141	301
87 YEARS	238	81	157	358	103	255
88 YEARS	180	60	120	300	102	198
89 YEARS	162	55	107	291	83	208
90 YEARS	100	41	59	233	73	160
91 YEARS	78	30	48	181	62	119
92 YEARS	74	21	53	113	36	77
93 YEARS	67	15	52	102	29	73
94 YEARS	40	11	29	75	21	54
95 YEARS	30	11	19	65	17	48
96 YEARS	19	5	14	33	10	23
97 YEARS	12	3	9	38	8	30
98 YEARS	14	5	9	31	2	29
99 YEARS	11	3	8	16	4	12
100 YEARS & OVER	140	64	76	30	11	19

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

In Atlantic County, the number of preschool and school-age children declined during the decade, as did their percentage of the total population. Only in the age range from 15 years and over, do the number of children of any given age in 1980 outnumber the same age group in 1970. What we are finding is the result of the baby boom generation and lower birth rates in the 1970s.

Persons under 18 years old were 31.1% of the county's population in 1970, but only 26.3% in 1980; for the State of New Jersey, they were 27.1%. Persons aged 18-54 years, the ages of college or working, increased from 41.3% to 46.7% of the county's population. For the state, they were a higher proporat 50.4% of the total. Persons age 55 and over declined from 27.5% of the county population in 1970 to 26.9% in 1980; for New Jersey they were only 22.5%.

Table 4A
Population by Selected Age Groups, Atlantic County 1970 and 1980, and New Jersey 1980

	Atlantic County 1970		Atlantic County 1980		New Jersey 1980
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	175,043	100.0	194,119	100.0	100.0
Under 5	13,215	7.5	11,774	6.1	6.3
5-17	41,307	23.6	39,288	20.2	20.8
18-24	14,437	8.2	22,802	11.7	11.8
25-54	57,970	33.1	68,028	35.0	38.6
55-59	10,080	5.8	11,086	5.7	5.9
60-64	9,719	5.5	10,354	5.3	5.0
65 and over	28,318	16.2	30,787	15.9	11.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

This decline in the proportion of elderly in the county total occurred despite an increase in their absolute number. The most probable explanation for this lies in the nature of the migration to the county. Migrants to the area were most likely to be in the age ranges 20 to 55, were more likely than residents of the same age to be single, and were more likely to be male than female. The latter point appears to be borne out by a 20.1% increase of males age 25 to 54, compared to an increase of females the same age of only 14.9%.

Race

The black population increased at a slightly higher rate than the white population, 12.3% versus 10.6% (Table 5). As a result, blacks were 17.4% of the county population in 1970, but 17.6% in 1980.

Table 6 examines the changing distribution of blacks by municipality and the changing racial mix of municipalities. Only in Atlantic City, Hammonton and Northfield did the population of blacks decline; in all other municipalities the black population increased. Pleasantville saw the largest increase, 2,086, which was 55.9% of the total increase in the county's black population (3,731). Major increases in black population also occurred in Egg Harbor Township (931), and Hamilton (533), and to a lesser extent Galloway (235), Somers Point (201) and Egg Harbor City (200).

This changing distribution of blacks parallels a national trend which has been termed the "suburbanization of blacks." As blacks become financially able, they leave the city for the suburbs. In 1970, 68.9% of the county's black population lived in Atlantic City; by 1980 only 58.7% of Atlantic County blacks lived in the city.

Also paralleling the national trend, the county's central city has an increasing black proportion of its population. This is because the white population has been leaving central cities even faster than blacks. Despite a decrease in number by 1980, blacks represented a larger percentage of the population of Atlantic City than in 1970. In 1970, 43.7% of the city's population was black, by 1980 that percentage had risen to 49.8%.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

English, German, Irish, and Italian were the most common single- and multiple ancestry groups in Atlantic County in 1980 (Table 7). Directly comparable data for 1970 is not available. Persons of Spanish Origin numbered 7,651 or 3.9% of the county population in 1980 (Table 8). The great majority of persons of Spanish Origin, 6,033, were of Puerto Rican descent. Trends in the overall Spanish Origin population are made difficult to trace since a precisely comparable category was not reported by the 1970 census. The 1970 census reported the number of "persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage" as 2,627. If we compare only persons of Puerto Rican origin, we find an increase of 3,406 or about 130%. This is consistent with a national and state trend of an increase in the Hispanic population.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	175,043
1980 POPULATION	194,119
% CHANGE 1970-1980	10.9
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	144,640
1980 POPULATION	159,985
% CHANGE 1970-1980	10.6
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	30,403
1980 POPULATION	34,134
% CHANGE 1970-1980	12.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	175,043	100.0	ALL RACES	194,119	100.0
WHITE	143,427	81.9	WHITE	154,831	79.8
BLACK	30,403	17.4	BLACK	34,134	17.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	188	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	254	0.1
			ESKIMO	8	0.0
			ALEUT	9	0.0
JAPANESE	63	0.0	JAPANESE	105	0.1
CHINESE	104	0.1	CHINESE	270	0.1
FILIPINO	31	0.0	FILIPINO	223	0.1
KOREAN	16	0.0	KOREAN	118	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	173	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	21	0.0
HAWAIIAN	10	0.0	HAWAIIAN	35	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	12	0.0
			SAMOAN	1	0.0
OTHER	801	0.5	OTHER	3,925	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	30,403	17.4	194,119	34,134	17.6
ABSECON CITY	6,094	68	1.1	6,859	166	2.4
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	47,859	20,937	43.7	40,199	20,029	49.8
BRIGANTINE CITY	6,741	36	0.5	8,318	76	0.9
BUENA BOROUGH	3,283	14	0.4	3,642	58	1.6
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	4,239	1,056	24.9	6,959	1,386	19.9
CORBIN CITY CITY	258	0	0.0	254	10	3.9
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	9,882	1,030	10.4	19,381	1,961	10.1
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	4,304	309	7.2	4,618	509	11.0
ESTELL MANOR CITY	539	38	7.1	848	43	5.1
FOLSOM BOROUGH	1,767	14	0.8	1,892	54	2.9
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	8,276	463	5.6	12,176	698	5.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	6,445	845	13.1	9,499	1,378	14.5
HAMMONTON TOWN	11,464	169	1.5	12,298	125	1.0
LINWOOD CITY	6,159	7	0.1	6,144	20	0.3
LONGPORT BOROUGH	1,225	14	1.1	1,249	2	0.2
MARGATE CITY CITY	10,576	10	0.1	9,179	12	0.1
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	3,391	344	10.1	5,243	423	8.1
NORTHFIELD CITY	8,875	298	3.4	7,795	90	1.2
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	13,778	4,626	33.6	13,435	6,712	50.0
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	586	1	0.2	837	1	0.1
SOMERS POINT CITY	7,919	42	0.5	10,330	243	2.4
VENTNOR CITY CITY	10,385	13	0.1	11,704	35	0.3
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	998	69	6.9	1,260	103	8.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Atlantic County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	194,119	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	448	0.2
ENGLISH	9,932	5.1
FRENCH	661	0.3
GERMAN	11,621	6.0
GREEK	1,054	0.5
HUNGARIAN	787	0.4
IRISH	11,652	6.0
ITALIAN	20,958	10.8
NORWEGIAN	316	0.2
POLISH	2,790	1.4
PORTUGUESE	133	0.1
RUSSIAN	3,797	2.0
SCOTTISH	591	0.3
SWEDISH	481	0.2
UKRAINIAN	596	0.3
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	34,900	18.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	59,334	30.6
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	8,923	4.6
NOT REPORTED	25,145	13.0
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	23,259	12.0
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	4,949	2.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	27,286	14.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	29,487	15.2
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,162	6.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	4,077	2.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Atlantic County

ALL PERSONS	194,119	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	186,468	96.1
SPANISH ORIGIN	7,651	3.9
MEXICAN	373	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	6,033	3.1
CUBAN	218	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	1,027	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC COUNTY	60,716	71,806	45,356	49,733	2,585	2,807	2.84	2.66
ABSECON CITY	1,839	2,297	1,594	1,850	15	20	3.31	2.98
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	19,561	16,736	11,655	9,179	1,417	1,431	2.37	2.32
BRIGANTINE CITY	2,364	3,443	1,866	2,149	20	15	2.84	2.41
BUENA BOROUGH	1,030	1,267	894	1,032	3	4	3.18	2.87
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	1,207	2,085	1,036	1,754	16	6	3.50	3.33
CORBIN CITY CITY	91	109	70	83	0	0	2.84	2.33
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	1,401	1,695	1,139	1,227	28	30	3.05	2.71
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	3,196	6,809	2,617	5,154	126	27	3.05	2.84
ESTELL MANOR CITY	159	270	135	226	0	0	3.39	3.14
FOLSOM BOROUGH	501	566	459	499	1	0	3.52	3.34
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,491	3,915	2,086	2,977	81	55	3.29	3.10
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	2,044	3,321	1,630	2,440	77	202	3.12	2.80
HAMMONTON TOWN	3,570	4,099	3,039	3,332	43	118	3.20	2.97
LINWOOD CITY	1,728	1,941	1,572	1,662	100	142	3.51	3.09
LONGPORT BOROUGH	479	561	335	353	100	70	2.35	2.10
MARGATE CITY CITY	3,753	3,844	3,060	2,646	8	0	2.82	2.39
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	1,050	1,626	877	1,319	7	47	3.22	3.20
NORTHFIELD CITY	2,442	2,518	2,177	2,100	341	218	3.40	3.01
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	4,495	4,662	3,441	3,292	149	280	3.08	2.82
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	205	298	174	231	0	0	2.86	2.81
SOMERS POINT CITY	2,849	4,295	2,301	2,818	44	136	2.76	2.37
VENTNOR CITY CITY	3,947	5,031	2,944	3,084	9	3	2.63	2.33
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	314	418	255	326	0	3	3.18	3.01

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

While the population of the county increased by 10.9%, the number of households increased nearly twice as fast, 18.3% during the decade (Table 9). This was so because of a 6.3% decrease in the average number of persons per household, from 2.84 in 1970 to 2.66 in 1980. The number of families, i.e. households consisting of persons related by blood or marriage, increased less rapidly, at 9.7% for the decade. Thus the largest increase in households was in non-family households, which are persons living alone, or with nonrelatives.

Table 9A
Family Households as Percent of All Households

	1970	1980
Absecon	86.7	80.5
Atlantic City	59.6	54.8
Brigantine	78.9	62.4
Buena	86.8	81.5
Buena Vista	85.8	84.1
Corbin City	76.9	76.1
Egg Harbor	81.9	75.7
Egg Harbor City	81.3	72.4
Estell Manor	84.9	83.7
Folsom	91.6	88.2
Galloway	83.7	76.0
Hamilton	79.7	73.5
Hammonton	85.4	81.3
Linwood	91.0	85.6
Longport	69.9	62.9
Margate	81.5	68.8
Mullica	83.5	81.1
Northfield	89.1	83.4
Pleasantville	76.6	70.6
Port Republic	84.9	77.5
Somers Point	80.8	65.6
Ventnor City	74.6	61.3
Weymouth	81.2	78.0
Total	74.7	69.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

For the county, the percentage of households that were family households declined from 74.7% in 1970, to 69.3% in 1980 (Table 9A). The percentage of family households declined in every municipality, also. Somers Point, Margate, Ventnor, and Brigantine displayed the largest declines, which appear to be re-

lated to an influx of young single persons. It might be argued that these percentages reflect a fundamental change in the nature of these four communities. Other communities in the county clearly have maintained about the same character over the decade, while being very different from each other. Atlantic City stands alone, with only 54.8% of households being families in 1980, largely a result of the very large number of elderly persons living in one-person households. The other island communities also have a relatively low-percentage of families, with the percentages all in the 60% to 70% range. Only Somers Point on the mainland has less than 70% family houeholds. All other mainland communities have more than 70% family households, and the suburban communities of Northfield, Linwood, and Absecon have over 80% family households.

Atlantic City also has a large population of persons residing in group quarters, a consequence of the large number of boarding houses. These are, in most cases, hotels that ceased to be profitable and were converted to boarding homes. This conversion had already taken place by 1970, and the group quarters population changed hardly at all during the decade. The magnitude of the group quarters population in Atlantic City can be seen in the fact that 1,431 persons in group quarters were 3.6% of the city's population, while the 656 persons in group quarters elsewhere were only 0.4% of the population of the balance of the county. Almost 69% of the county's group quarters population lived in Atlantic City.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

Sex by Marital Status

Reflecting national trends, Atlantic County in 1980 had a greater percentage of both sexes (age 15 or more) who are single and divorced than in 1970. This is balanced by a substantial drop in the percentage of all persons who were "now married except separated." There was a slight decline in the percentage of both sexes who are widowed. As is typical, a larger percentage of females than males are widowed; in 1980 16.9% of females and 4.0% of males were widowed. This is due to the combination of the longer average life of females, combined with a tendency for marriage of younger females to older males.

Household Type and Relationship

The percentage of all persons (all ages) in non-family households increased from 8.8% in 1970 to 14.1% in 1980. This increase was at the expense of persons, other than householders, in family households. Persons in family households were 89.7% of all persons in 1970, but 84.5% in 1980. Householders were 25.9% of all persons in 1970, and 25.6% in 1980.

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	60,276	100.0	70,283	100.0
SINGLE	15,325	25.4	22,187	31.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	38,529	63.9	39,390	56.0
SEPARATED	1,855	3.1	2,507	3.6
WIDOWED	3,078	5.1	2,836	4.0
DIVORCED	1,489	2.5	3,363	4.8
FEMALE:	72,489	100.0	83,023	100.0
SINGLE	14,529	20.0	20,155	24.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	38,648	53.3	39,362	47.4
SEPARATED	3,436	4.7	3,998	4.8
WIDOWED	13,061	18.0	14,045	16.9
DIVORCED	2,815	3.9	5,463	6.6

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	175,043	100.0	194,119	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	45,356	25.9	49,733	25.6
SPOUSE	36,996	21.1	37,714	19.4
OTHER RELATIVES	71,755	41.0	73,871	38.1
NONRELATIVES	2,991	1.7	2,766	1.4
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,055	2.9	8,678	4.5
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	10,305	5.9	13,395	6.9
NONRELATIVES			5,155	2.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,779	1.0	2,384	1.2
OTHER	806	0.5	423	0.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	54,522	100.0	51,062	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	113	0.2	93	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	41,407	75.9	33,762	66.1
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	9,290	17.0	12,544	24.6
OTHER RELATIVES	3,025	5.5	3,742	7.3
NONRELATIVES	428	0.8	890	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	124	0.2	9	0.0
OTHER	135	0.2	22	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	28,318	100.0	30,787	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	9,606	33.9	9,862	32.0
SPOUSE	5,338	18.9	5,955	19.3
OTHER RELATIVES	3,193	11.3	2,876	9.3
NONRELATIVES	774	2.7	233	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,949	6.9	2,153	7.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,891	20.8	7,355	23.9
NONRELATIVES			450	1.5
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,351	4.8	1,800	5.8
OTHER	216	0.8	103	0.3

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Persons under 18 years overwhelmingly live in family households, with the majority, 66% in 1980, living in "married couple families" as "own child of householder." Another 24.6% lived as "own child of householder" in "other family--no spouse present" households. In both 1970 and 1980, these two categories totaled about 91%; those living in "married couple families" were 75.9% of the total in 1970, but only 66.1% in 1980. The trade off between categories is a reflection of the greater percentage of persons who are single, divorced, and separated.

In 1980 about one third of persons age 65 and over were householders in family households, and another fifth were spouses of householders while 9.3% lived in family households as "other relatives." Another 31% of elderly persons lived as householders in non-family households; most of these were female rather than male. This is a reflection of the greater number of females who are widowed than males. About 6% of elderly lived in group quarters as "inmates of institutions"; the elderly accounted for about 76% of "inmates of institutions" in both 1970 and 1980. Most of what has been said about 1980 also applies to 1970; there was a decline in the percentage of elderly living as "other relative" or "nonrelative" in family households, with the change balanced by a rise in the percentage living in group quarters, and in nonfamily households, probably alone.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

From 1970 to 1980, total school enrollment increased from 45,108 to 49,582 (Table 11), an increase of 9.9%. This seems to contradict data collected directly from school districts indicating yearly declines in school enrollment. A closer look at Table 11 reveals the reasons. First, the enrollment in nursery school tripled from 618 in 1970 to 1,857 in 1980. Given the decrease in the under five year old population shown in Table 4, this indicates a greater enrollment rate of preschool age children, and probably is related to greater labor force participation of women. Second, enrollment in college doubled, from 3,954 to 8,037. Enrollment in high school increased slightly. Enrollment in kindergarten and elementary school declined substantially from 29,381 to 26,738. Obviously, what we are observing is the movement of the "baby boom" generation through the last years of school, and the entrance of the "baby bust" generation into the early years of school.

Educational Attainment

Many more of the adult population of the county were at least high school graduates in 1980 than in 1970 (Table 11). In

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	45,108	49,582	9.9
NURSERY SCHOOL	618	1,857	200.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	29,381	26,738	-9.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	11,155	12,950	16.1
COLLEGE	3,954	8,037	103.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	106,161	120,411	13.4
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	36,267	24,538	-32.3
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	22,799	21,970	-3.6
4 YEARS	32,980	43,588	32.2
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	7,574	15,282	101.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	6,541	15,033	129.8
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	44.4	61.4	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1970 44.4% of persons 25 years and older had graduated from high school; by 1980, that percentage had risen to 61.4%. Not only has the percentage of persons who did not graduate from high school declined, but so has the absolute number. Presumably, this is largely a result of mortality among the eldest and least educated generation, combined with a greater rate of high school graduation among those recently turned 25. The younger generation is also more often going beyond high school. The number of persons 25 and older with at least one year of college more than doubled, as did the percentage of persons completing four or more years of college. Those completing college numbered 6,541 or 6.1% of the total in 1970; by 1980 they numbered 15,033 and were 12.5% of the total.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

The total civilian labor force of the county increased from 69,440 to 90,574, an increase of 30.4% (Table 12). This rate of increase is about three times the rate of increase in population. This is due in part to the maturing of the baby boom, and in part to in-migration of young adults; both phenomena resulting in a greater proportion of the population being of working age. It also reflects a greater participation in the labor force, particularly by women. Participation in the labor force by men of all races increased from 72.1% to 73.2%, while the labor force participation rate of women of all races increased from 41.1% to 49.8%. The labor force participation rate of black males declined from 70.3% to 68.7%. The rate for black females increased from 50.7% to 56.5%.

The increase in female labor force participation is expected to continue. The rsie in the overall participation rate of women is in reality a trend for each succeeding cohort of women to have a lifetime work history more and more like that of men. As time passes, today's older women will pass into retirement age, and they will be replaced by younger women who will spend more of their lives working. By the time the new generation of women are nearing retirement age, the female labor force participation rate will nearly equal that of males.

The unemployment rate for males and females of both races increased dramatically. For males of all races it increased from 4.8% in 1970 to 7.8% in 1980. For females of all races the rate increased from 7.1% to 9.2%. The unemployment rate for blacks was higher than that for all races, in both 1970 and 1980. The unemployment rate for black males and females was 8.4% and 8.5%, respectively, in 1970. This increased to 12.2% and 13.9% in 1980.

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	56,724	68,344
ARMED FORCES	415	155
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	40,898	50,032
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.1	73.2
EMPLOYED	38,935	46,114
UNEMPLOYED	1,963	3,918
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	7.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	15,411	18,157
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	69,518	81,440
ARMED FORCES	0	17
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	28,542	40,542
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.1	49.8
EMPLOYED	26,527	36,801
UNEMPLOYED	2,015	3,741
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	9.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	40,976	40,881
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	8,302	10,031
ARMED FORCES	49	11
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,834	6,892
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.3	68.7
EMPLOYED	5,344	6,051
UNEMPLOYED	490	841
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.4	12.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,419	3,128
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	11,301	13,795
ARMED FORCES	0	8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,732	7,798
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.7	56.5
EMPLOYED	5,242	6,786
UNEMPLOYED	490	1,012
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.5	13.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,569	5,989

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	82,915	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	17,496	21.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	7,896	9.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	9,600	11.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	23,893	28.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2,102	2.5
SALES	8,252	10.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	13,539	16.3
SERVICE:	17,828	21.5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	485	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	2,985	3.6
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	14,358	17.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,019	1.2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	10,686	12.9
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	11,993	14.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	5,088	6.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3,579	4.3
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,326	4.0

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	65,462	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	7,417	11.3
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	5,900	9.0
SALES WORKERS	5,384	8.2
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	11,635	17.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9,190	14.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	7,965	12.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,744	4.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,548	3.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	458	0.7
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	393	0.6
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	11,096	17.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	732	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Occupation

Changing occupational structures nationwide have resulted in changes in the classification system for occupations by the Census Bureau. As a result Table 13 does not lend itself easily to direct comparisons. Table 13A presents non-census data compiled by the New Jersey Department of Labor. Because consistent job classification categories are used for 1970 and 1980, comparison are facilitated.

The economics of the nation and the state has seen a shift in employment from manufacturing to services. This is true of Atlantic County's economy, also. In addition, the services category in Atlantic County also includes many casino employees. For that reason, it is expected that the shift to a service economy will continue and be particularly pronounced in Atlantic County.

Table 13A
Covered Jobs: Atlantic County

	July 1970		July 1980		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manufacturing Ind.	10,306	18.46%	8,576	11.22%	-1,730	-16.79%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	20,733	37.13%	21,609	28.26%	876	4.23%
Transportation	1,044	1.87%	1,328	1.73%	282	27.01%
Communications/Utilities	2,773	4.97%	2,642	3.46%	-131	-4.72%
Small Services & Amuse.	14,082	25.22%	30,256	39.57%	16,174	114.86%
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	3,008	5.39%	4,715	6.17%	1,707	56.75%
Contract Construction	3,646	6.53%	4,926	6.44%	1,280	35.11%
Total	55,592	100.00%	74,050	100.00%	18,458	33.20%

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor

Journey to Work

The advent of casino gambling in Atlantic County, with its attendant increase in employment, has increased net commutation into the county. In 1970, 447 more persons commuted into the county than out of the county. By 1980, that number had increased to 5,828.

Table 14 provides detailed information on county of residents and regular place of work for 1970 and 1980. Counties which in 1980 contribute a relatively large supply of net commuters to Atlantic County include Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Gloucester, and Ocean. Areas which received net commutation from Atlantic County included Cumberland and Philadelphia.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	63,864	80,684
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	59,327	71,820
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	4,537	8,864
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	7.1	11.0
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	59,774	77,648
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	50,023	62,982
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	84.3	87.7
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	83.7	81.1
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	9,304	8,838
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	9,751	14,666
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	1.05	1.66

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	59,327	100.0	71,820	100.0	59,774	100.0	77,648	100.0
ATLANTIC	50,023	84.3	62,982	87.7	50,023	83.7	62,982	81.1
BURLINGTON	554	0.9	456	0.6	768	1.3	1,066	1.4
CAMDEN	1,704	2.9	1,483	2.1	1,579	2.6	2,332	3.0
CAPE MAY	1,005	1.7	1,469	2.0	1,265	2.1	3,762	4.8
CUMBERLAND	2,049	3.5	2,240	3.1	970	1.6	1,932	2.5
GLOUCESTER	506	0.9	521	0.7	660	1.1	1,503	1.9
MERCER	128	0.2	113	0.2	-	-	77	0.1
OCEAN	170	0.3	276	0.4	366	0.6	2,067	2.7
DELAWARE PA	251	0.4	154	0.2	1,037	1.7	134	0.2
SALEM	137	0.2	211	0.3	132	0.2	194	0.2
MONTGOMERY PA	274	0.5	103	0.1	-	-	94	0.1
PHILADELPHIA PA	1,183	2.0	1,032	1.4	2,639	4.4	336	0.4
OTHER AREAS	1,343	2.3	780	1.1	335	0.6	1,169	1.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

After adjusting for inflation by expressing 1969 income in 1979 dollars, median family income for Atlantic County increased from $16,936 (1979 dollars) in 1969 to $19,216 in 1979, a gain of 13.5% (Table 15). This gain in real family income in Atlantic County has been much more rapid than the statewide gain of 4% from $22,016 to $22,906. While Atlantic County income has historically lagged behind both the nation and the state, the gap is closing, and the county's median family income in 1979 lad nearly reached the national median of $19,917.

Income by Municipality

There are dramatic variations among municipalities in the degree that median family income advanced. The greatest percentage advance was in Port Republic, where the inflation adjusted median family income advanced by 40.2%, from $17,232 to $24,167. With only 231 families in 1980, Port Republic saw growth in the 1970s that consisted of new and expensive single family homes (also see median value of owner occupied housing, below). Most of the other municipalities with greater-than-average income advances are also areas where there was substantial new home construction. These include Egg Harbor, Galloway, Hamilton, and Mullica Townships. Several municipalities enjoyed larger than average income advances with less-than-average increases in housing stock: these include Absecon, Linwood, and Ventnor. The increase in income appears to reflect increasing establishment as upper-middle class suburbs in these municipalities.

Municipalities with less than average income advances, or income declines, appear to have been affected by one of several factors. Longport and Folsom appear to have been affected by a considerable retired population; as indicated below, family income generally drops dramatically with retirement. Buena Borough and Buena Vista Township are respectively, a rural small town, and a rural agricultural/suburban area which are geographically close to the Vineland and Millville areas of Cumberland County. They may have been affected by layoffs and the poor economy in that area. Atlantic City and Pleasantville probably have simply been affected by the out-migration of families with higher incomes, leaving behind those with lower incomes.

Family Income by Age of Householder

Family income is lowest for families with the youngest householders. For families with householders in the 15 to 24 year age range, median income was only $11,411 in 1979. With increasing age comes higher education, more job experience and sen-

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Atlantic County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	50,152	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,044	2.1
$2,500 TO $4,999	2,124	4.2
$5,000 TO $7,499	3,481	6.9
$7,500 TO $9,999	3,676	7.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	4,480	8.9
$12,500 TO $14,999	3,816	7.6
$15,000 TO $17,499	3,932	7.8
$17,500 TO $19,999	3,675	7.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	3,910	7.8
$22,500 TO $24,999	3,316	6.6
$25,000 TO $27,499	2,950	5.9
$27,500 TO $29,999	2,611	5.2
$30,000 TO $34,999	3,592	7.2
$35,000 TO $39,999	2,296	4.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	2,630	5.2
$50,000 TO $74,999	1,872	3.7
$75,000 OR MORE	747	1.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	19,216	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	45,399	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,124	2.5
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,404	3.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,042	4.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	2,795	6.2
$4,000 TO $4,999	3,141	6.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,028	6.7
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,164	7.0
$7,000 TO $7,999	3,347	7.4
$8,000 TO $8,999	3,427	7.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	3,096	6.8
$10,000 TO $11,999	5,330	11.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	5,565	12.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	5,968	13.1
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,613	3.6
$50,000 AND OVER	355	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	8,775	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	16,936	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Atlantic County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
ATLANTIC COUNTY	5,950	7,194	20.9	16,936	19,216	13.5	9.9	9.0
ABSECON CITY	5,958	8,352	40.2	20,762	25,056	20.7	2.9	4.?
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	4,979	5,708	14.6	12,342	13,238	7.3	16.9	18.8
BRIGANTINE CITY	6,453	8,385	29.9	18,238	21,017	15.2	5.8	2.9
BUENA BOROUGH	5,857	6,476	10.6	19,459	16,701	-14.2	6.3	9.3
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	4,845	5,651	16.6	17,068	17,917	5.0	10.9	12.0
CORBIN CITY CITY	4,415	6,950	57.4	13,510	13,438	-0.5	6.6	2.2
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	5,157	6,863	33.1	15,561	18,947	21.8	13.2	7.6
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	6,403	6,933	8.3	19,084	19,911	4.3	7.7	9.7
ESTELL MANOR CITY	8,002	6,461	-19.3	18,914	19,811	4.7	4.2	4.8
FOLSOM BOROUGH	5,671	6,393	12.7	19,548	20,365	4.2	5.3	7.7
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	5,247	6,611	26.0	17,046	20,074	17.8	8.1	8.4
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	5,316	6,770	27.4	17,029	20,139	18.3	9.5	5.3
HAMMONTON TOWN	6,007	7,109	18.3	18,959	19,554	3.1	7.2	8.3
LINWOOD CITY	7,098	9,460	33.3	24,318	28,828	18.5	3.6	2.5
LONGPORT BOROUGH	10,758	10,467	-2.7	24,783	23,187	-6.4	1.5	2.5
MARGATE CITY CITY	9,892	12,149	22.8	24,314	24,795	2.0	3.6	4.3
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	4,891	6,435	31.6	15,224	20,725	36.1	13.6	9.3
NORTHFIELD CITY	6,523	8,497	30.3	22,555	24,272	7.6	3.1	5.3
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	5,148	5,608	8.9	15,387	16,434	6.8	12.7	11.0
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	6,261	8,067	28.8	17,232	24,167	40.2	8.7	5.5
SOMERS POINT CITY	6,442	7,435	15.4	17,688	18,940	7.1	4.4	6.0
VENTNOR CITY CITY	7,449	9,495	27.5	18,121	21,339	17.8	7.6	4.1
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	4,287	6,035	40.8	14,822	17,273	16.5	14.0	8.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Atlantic County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	2,167	10,540	9,550	8,978	4,986	4,179	9,752	50,152
LESS THAN $2,500	177	274	264	138	44	49	98	1,044
$2,500 TO $4,999	229	706	320	222	50	122	475	2,124
$5,000 TO $7,499	298	717	549	261	175	196	1,285	3,481
$7,500 TO $9,999	213	656	521	342	179	364	1,401	3,676
$10,000 TO $12,49	295	943	572	525	331	291	1,523	4,480
$12,500 TO $14,99	214	849	627	462	376	273	1,015	3,816
$15,000 TO $17,49	246	915	674	605	337	370	785	3,932
$17,500 TO $19,99	118	872	764	668	336	303	614	3,675
$20,000 TO $22,49	143	1,021	819	592	487	306	542	3,910
$22,500 TO $24,99	39	830	772	571	400	335	369	3,316
$25,000 TO $27,49	56	693	653	589	330	262	367	2,950
$27,500 TO $29,99	48	444	703	561	305	241	309	2,611
$30,000 TO $34,99	38	709	778	956	444	365	302	3,592
$35,000 TO $39,99	32	343	541	692	319	170	199	2,296
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	352	528	817	469	265	199	2,630
$50,000 TO $74,99	7	170	292	741	290	179	193	1,872
$75,000 OR MORE	14	46	173	236	114	88	76	747
MEDIAN	$11,411	$18,102	$21,477	$25,437	$23,612	$20,993	$12,732	$19,216

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Atlantic County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	22,433	13.0
1979	24,155	12.6

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	6,428	23.8
1979	4,188	14.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

iority, and in many cases one or more additional wage earners in the household. Median income increases with age of householder until it peaks at $25,437 in the 45 to 54 year age range, declining slightly to $23,437 for those 55 to 59. Past the age of 60 the effects of retirement on income become apparent, and for families with householders 65 years and over the median income has dropped to $12,732, only slightly higher than that of the 15 to 24 year olds.

Poverty

The number of persons below the poverty level of increased slightly from 22,433 to 24,155, but the rate declined slightly from 13.0% to 12.6% (Table 18). Both the number of elderly living in poverty and the poverty rate among the elderly declined; the rate declined dramatically from 23.8% to 14.5%.

Atlantic City, which has a disproportionate share of the county's black and elderly populaton, also has a markedly higher poverty rate. The poverty rate among Atlantic City's families advanced from 16.9% in 1969 to 18.8% in 1979.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

The percentage increase in housing units from 1970 to 1980 was nearly twice the increase in population. Total housing units in the county increased by 21% from 73,848 to 89,342 (Table 19). The increase in units was predominately in units with two, three, or four bedrooms, while the increase in households was greatest for smaller households, i.e., one, two, and three persons.

The greatest increase in housing was in Egg Harbor Township, with an increase of 115.3%. Large percentage increases, near 50%, occurred in Brigantine, Buena Vista, Galloway, Hamilton, Mullica, and Somers Point. Increases near 30% occurred in Absecon, Longport, Port Republic, and Ventnor. By contrast, Atlantic City lost 10.5% of its total housing units.

The vacancy rate for year round housing units (Table 19) appears to have doubled for the county, and more than tripled for most of the island communities, but this is not the case. Rather, this reflects a reclassification of many units. These units, which in 1970 were classed as "vacant--seasonal and migratory," were classified in 1980 as "year round: vacant--held for occasional use." As a result, the vacancy rates in Table 19 are overstated. Many houses, particularly in Brigantine, Ventnor, Margate, and Longport, are held for occasional use, and the "real" vacancy rate for the year round housing stock is much lower.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC COUNTY	73,848	89,342	21.0	67,413	87,529	9.9	18.0
ABSECON CITY	1,917	2,472	29.0	1,908	2,442	3.6	5.9
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	24,055	21,520	-10.5	22,737	21,039	14.0	20.5
BRIGANTINE CITY	4,057	6,060	49.4	2,559	5,794	7.6	40.6
BUENA BOROUGH	1,088	1,321	21.4	1,077	1,319	4.4	3.9
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	1,426	2,226	56.1	1,319	2,182	8.5	4.4
CORBIN CITY CITY	126	143	13.5	112	139	18.8	21.6
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	3,589	7,727	115.3	3,489	7,595	8.4	10.3
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	1,448	1,807	24.8	1,443	1,794	2.9	5.5
ESTELL MANOR CITY	203	313	54.2	192	308	17.2	12.3
FOLSOM BOROUGH	554	607	9.6	548	600	8.6	5.7
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,842	4,260	49.9	2,750	4,104	9.4	4.6
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	2,484	3,706	49.2	2,297	3,656	11.0	9.2
HAMMONTON TOWN	3,819	4,299	12.6	3,728	4,266	4.2	3.9
LINWOOD CITY	1,797	2,031	13.0	1,793	2,025	3.6	4.1
LONGPORT BOROUGH	1,162	1,495	28.7	519	1,458	7.7	61.5
MARGATE CITY CITY	5,143	6,213	20.8	4,316	6,041	13.0	36.4
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	1,152	1,803	56.5	1,130	1,787	7.1	9.0
NORTHFIELD CITY	2,541	2,618	3.0	2,529	2,614	3.4	3.7
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	5,051	5,518	9.2	4,937	5,483	9.0	15.0
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	247	343	38.9	242	330	15.3	9.7
SOMERS POINT CITY	3,259	5,062	55.3	3,119	4,985	8.7	13.8
VENTNOR CITY CITY	5,500	7,333	33.3	4,282	7,105	7.8	29.2
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	388	465	19.8	387	463	18.9	9.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19A
Year Round Housing Units by Occupancy Status, 1980
Vacancy Rate Adjusted for Units Held for Occasional Use
Atlantic County

MUNICIPALITY NAME	1970 TOTAL YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1980 TOTAL YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1970 VACANT YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1980 VACANT YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1970 VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL	1980 VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL
ATLANTIC COUNTY	65,452	80,102	4,736	8,296	7.2%	10.4%
ABSECON	1,894	2,437	55	140	2.9%	5.7%
ATLANTIC CITY	22,217	19,635	2,656	2,899	12.0%	14.8%
BRIGANTINE	2,491	4,363	127	920	5.1%	21.1%
BUENA BORO	1,071	1,319	41	52	3.8%	3.9%
BUENA VISTA	1,290	2,167	83	82	6.4%	3.8%
CORBIN CITY	99	125	8	16	8.1%	12.8%
EGG HARBOR (TWP)	3,313	7,215	117	406	3.5%	5.6%
EGG HARBOR CITY	1,443	1,785	42	90	2.9%	5.0%
ESTELL MANOR	191	301	32	31	16.8%	10.3%
FOLSOM	516	591	15	25	2.9%	4.2%
GALLOWAY	2,600	4,089	109	174	4.2%	4.3%
HAMILTON	2,223	3,606	179	285	8.1%	7.9%
HAMMONTON	3,719	4,236	149	137	4.0%	3.2%
LINWOOD	1,776	2,009	48	68	2.7%	3.4%
LONGPORT	512	690	33	129	6.4%	18.7%
MARGATE CITY	3,899	4,795	146	951	3.7%	19.8%
MULLICA	1,109	1,703	59	77	5.3%	4.5%
NORTHFIELD	2,512	2,598	70	80	2.8%	3.1%
PLEASANTVILLE	4,829	5,317	334	655	6.9%	12.3%
PORT REPUBLIC	220	330	15	32	6.8%	9.7%
SOMERS POINT	2,970	4,722	121	427	4.1%	9.0%
VENTNOR CITY	4,191	5,630	244	599	5.8%	10.6%
WEYMOUTH	367	439	53	21	14.4%	4.8%

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19B
Seasonal Housing and Housing Held for Occasional Use
Atlantic County

MUNICIPALITY NAME	1970 TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1980 TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1970 SEASONAL PLUS HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	1980 SEASONAL PLUS HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	1970 SEASONAL PLUS OCCASIONAL PERCENT OF TOTAL	1980 SEASONAL PLUS OCCASIONAL PERCENT OF TOTAL
ATLANTIC COUNTY	73,848	89,342	8,396	9,240	11.4%	10.3%
ABSECON	1,917	2,472	23	35	1.2%	1.4%
ATLANTIC CITY	24,055	21,520	1,838	1,885	7.6%	8.8%
BRIGANTINE	4,057	6,060	1,566	1,697	38.6%	28.0%
BUENA BORO	1,088	1,321	17	2	1.6%	0.2%
BUENA VISTA	1,426	2,226	136	59	9.5%	2.7%
CORBIN CITY	126	143	27	18	21.4%	12.6%
EGG HARBOR (TWP)	3,589	7,727	276	512	7.7%	6.6%
EGG HARBOR CITY	1,448	1,807	5	22	0.3%	1.2%
ESTELL MANOR	203	313	12	12	5.9%	3.8%
FOLSOM	554	607	38	16	6.9%	2.6%
GALLOWAY	2,842	4,260	242	171	8.5%	4.0%
HAMILTON	2,484	3,706	261	100	10.5%	2.7%
HAMMONTON	3,819	4,299	100	63	2.6%	1.5%
LINWOOD	1,797	2,031	21	22	1.2%	1.1%
LONGPORT	1,162	1,495	650	805	55.9%	53.8%
MARGATE CITY	5,143	6,213	1,244	1,418	24.2%	22.8%
MULLICA	1,152	1,803	43	100	3.7%	5.5%
NORTHFIELD	2,541	2,618	29	20	1.1%	0.8%
PLEASANTVILLE	5,051	5,518	222	201	4.4%	3.6%
PORT REPUBLIC	247	343	27	13	10.9%	3.8%
SOMERS POINT	3,259	5,062	289	340	8.9%	6.7%
VENTNOR CITY	5,500	7,333	1,309	1,703	23.8%	23.2%
WEYMOUTH	388	465	21	26	5.4%	5.6%

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Revised data, displayed in table 19A, groups "vacant--held for occasional use" with "vacant--seasonal or migratory." The revised data shows a much smaller increase in the "real" vacancy rate for year round housing from 7.2% to 10.4%. An analyses of occupancy status shows that the change in vacancy rate is a composit of a slight decline in "vacant for rent" (4.1% to 3.7%) and "other vacant" (5.0% to 4.5%), and an increase in "vacant for sale," from 0.9% to 2.5%.

A frequently asked question is whether the seasonal housing of 1970 has been pressed into service as year round housing, particularly on the islands. This has not happened on a wholesale basis, and may have affected the percentage of housing utilized in only one community. Table 19B presents a tally of seasonal housing plus year round housing held for occasional use. This represents the "vacation" or "resort" housing stock, except that in agricultural communities it includes housing for migrant farm labor. Every island community, Brigantine, Atlantic City, Ventnor, margate, Longport, registered an increase in the number of seasonal and occasional housing. In the communities on Absecon Island, the percentage of the housing stock that was seasonal or occasional remained stable, at about 23% to 24% for Margate and Ventnor. Only in Brigantine, did the percentage decline. Seasonal and occasional housing was 30.6 percent of Brigantine's housing stock in 1970, but only 28 percent in 1980.

The total year-round housing stock, excluding units "held for occasional use" increased by 18.7%. The number of occupied units increased by 18.3%, from 60,716 to 71,806 (Table 22). The increase was greatest for owner occupied units, with an increase of 21.6%, from 37,735 to 45,882. This resulted in the advance of owner occupied units as a percent of all occupied units from 62.2% in 1970 to 63.9% in 1980.

Renter occupancy varies widely by community. It is by far the highest in Atlantic City with about 60% of the year round housing stock occupied by renters. Other municipalities with high rates of renter occupancy, higher than 25%, are Brigantine, Buena Boro, Egg Harbor City, Hamilton, Hammonton, Pleasantville, Somers Point, and Ventnor. Low rates of renter occupancy, under 10%, are displayed by Folsom, Linwood, Northfield, and Port Republic.

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

The decade of the 1970s was a time of rampant inflation, and of inflation in housing prices especially. Existing housing increased in price faster than the overall rate of inflation, and the price of new housing soared. In Atlantic County, the median value of owner occupied housing increased by a startling 259.3%, from only $14,669 in 1970 to $52,700 in 1980. Substantial increases were posted in every municipality, with the smallest increase being 180% in Folsom. Compare these gains to the 194% inflation factor used to adjust income.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
ATLANTIC COUNTY	37,723	45,882	56.0	52.4	14,669	52,700	259.3
ABSECON CITY	1,649	1,996	86.4	81.7	16,824	62,100	269.1
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	6,080	5,127	26.7	24.4	10,718	40,600	278.8
BRIGANTINE CITY	1,692	2,105	66.1	36.3	17,421	74,900	329.9
BUENA BOROUGH	754	912	70.0	69.1	14,227	40,300	183.3
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	1,017	1,841	77.1	84.4	12,578	35,300	180.6
CORBIN CITY CITY	74	92	66.1	66.2	9,432	36,700	289.1
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,682	5,671	76.9	74.7	13,007	54,800	321.3
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	999	1,060	69.2	59.1	11,987	39,400	228.7
ESTELL MANOR CITY	134	242	69.8	78.6	10,109	44,200	337.2
FOLSOM BOROUGH	449	511	81.9	85.2	14,181	39,700	180.0
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,141	3,249	77.9	79.2	12,574	50,000	297.6
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	1,676	2,391	73.0	65.4	11,756	40,300	242.8
HAMMONTON TOWN	2,528	2,965	67.8	69.5	15,691	46,600	197.0
LINWOOD CITY	1,576	1,808	87.9	89.3	18,782	73,500	291.3
LONGPORT BOROUGH	379	467	73.0	32.0	22,555	88,500	292.4
MARGATE CITY CITY	2,975	2,938	68.9	48.6	23,712	93,600	294.7
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	930	1,398	82.3	78.2	11,024	39,500	258.3
NORTHFIELD CITY	2,164	2,320	85.6	88.8	17,279	62,400	261.1
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	3,050	3,132	61.8	57.1	11,247	34,100	203.2
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	184	275	76.0	83.3	13,491	61,700	357.4
SOMERS POINT CITY	1,934	2,403	62.0	48.2	16,089	56,800	253.0
VENTNOR CITY CITY	2,412	2,646	56.3	37.2	18,112	74,300	310.2
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	244	333	63.0	71.9	11,404	41,500	263.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Larger-than-average increases were generally found in municipalities which had relatively large amounts of new construction. Atlantic City was a major exception to this pattern, with a 10.5% loss in total housing units, but a 269.1% gain in the value of owner-occupied housing. Three factors could account for this: first, units which were domolished were the lower value units to begin with; second, possibly more important, could be the effect of speculation on all real estate values; and third the well-publicized rise in assessed value of residential property. These latter factors should not be confused. Assessed value is based on actual sales of comparable property, while the census reports the value the owner attributed to the property.

Other exceptions to the general pattern associating new construction with a large rise in median value are Somers Point and Buena Vista, both of which saw more than 50% increases in housing unit count, but less than average gains in median value. At a 183% gain, Buena Vista was next to the lowest in value gain. In both cases it would appear that the new housing was relatively more modest than in some other areas of the county. Buena Vista is a semi-agricultural community which may be building to the standards of the local economy, rather than for a professional commuter oriented market.

Median Rent of Renter Occupied Units

Median contract rent of owner occupied units advanced 149.8%, from $86 to $214. Anyone who sought a unit to rent on the market in 1980, would have been skeptical about the figure. It must be assumed that many of the units with lower rents are precisely those which are not presented to the prospective renter because they are occupied on a long term basis.

Atlantic City had a lower than average increase in rent, despite a heated up real estate market, primarily because of a stringently administered rent control ordinance.

Housing Units by Units in Structure

In both 1970 and 1980 nearly 60% of all occupied dwelling units were single family detached units (Table 22). The increase in occupied single family detached units was 21.1%, slightly outpacing the increase of 18.3% in all occupied units. Thus the preminance of the single family detached house as the "All American Dream Home" was bolstered during the decade.

Owners are far more likely than renters to occupy a single family detached home, with 83.3% of owners in single family detached homes in 1980, compared to only 17.4% of renters. Renters are most likely to occupy units where there are five or more units at a single address, a configuration with would generally

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
ATLANTIC COUNTY	22,993	25,924	34.1	29.6	86	214	149.8
ABSECON CITY	190	301	10.0	12.3	86	281	225.7
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	13,481	11,609	59.3	55.2	78	171	120.5
BRIGANTINE CITY	672	1,338	26.3	23.1	118	326	175.8
BUENA BOROUGH	276	355	25.6	26.9	75	218	191.5
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	190	244	14.4	11.2	72	190	165.1
CORBIN CITY CITY	17	17	15.2	12.2	60	185	208.3
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	514	1,138	14.7	15.0	91	220	142.8
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	402	635	27.9	35.4	77	168	119.5
ESTELL MANOR CITY	25	28	13.0	9.1	60	205	241.7
FOLSOM BOROUGH	52	55	9.5	9.2	91	200	120.0
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	350	666	12.7	16.2	78	310	295.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	368	930	16.0	25.4	81	240	195.5
HAMMONTON TOWN	1,042	1,134	28.0	26.6	94	208	121.0
LINWOOD CITY	152	133	8.5	6.6	105	287	174.0
LONGPORT BOROUGH	100	94	19.3	6.4	164	375	129.2
MARGATE CITY CITY	778	906	18.0	15.0	131	305	133.5
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	120	228	10.6	12.8	71	207	191.7
NORTHFIELD CITY	278	198	11.0	7.6	105	246	133.4
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	1,445	1,530	29.3	27.9	90	183	103.6
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	21	23	8.7	7.0	94	185	96.8
SOMERS POINT CITY	915	1,892	29.3	38.0	123	279	127.4
VENTNOR CITY CITY	1,535	2,385	35.8	33.6	118	324	175.4
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	70	85	18.1	18.4	76	194	156.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Atlantic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	67,755	87,601	29.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	38,508	49,441	28.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	4,752	5,688	19.7
2 UNITS	6,640	7,832	18.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,023	4,590	14.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	12,727	17,923	40.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,105	2,127	92.5
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	60,716	71,806	18.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	35,271	42,726	21.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	4,237	4,829	14.0
2 UNITS	5,787	6,008	3.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,542	3,488	-1.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	10,774	12,956	20.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,105	1,799	62.8
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	37,735	45,882	21.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	31,074	38,226	23.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,185	2,074	-5.1
2 UNITS	2,312	2,106	-8.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	776	717	-7.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	450	1,177	161.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	938	1,582	68.7
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	22,981	25,924	12.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,197	4,500	7.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,052	2,755	34.3
2 UNITS	3,475	3,902	12.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,766	2,771	0.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	10,324	11,779	14.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	167	217	29.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	22,541	100.0	24,934	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	7,730	34.3	7,371	29.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,741	12.2	3,270	13.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,613	16.0	4,023	16.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	7,045	31.3	8,778	35.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,412	6.3	1,492	6.0
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,751	100.0	5,860	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	729	6.2	260	4.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,085	9.2	511	8.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,247	19.1	506	8.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	6,682	56.9	3,968	67.7
NOT COMPUTED	1,008	8.6	615	10.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	6,951	100.0	6,229	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,666	52.7	658	10.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,474	21.2	522	8.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,232	17.7	1,225	19.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	339	4.9	3,546	56.9
NOT COMPUTED	240	3.5	278	4.5
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,744	100.0	4,920	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,333	85.0	1,293	26.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	161	5.9	1,039	21.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	110	4.0	1,415	28.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	24	0.9	993	20.2
NOT COMPUTED	116	4.2	180	3.7
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,095	100.0	7,925	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,002	91.5	5,160	65.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	21	1.9	1,198	15.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	24	2.2	877	11.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	271	3.4
NOT COMPUTED	48	4.4	419	5.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

include both high rise and garden apartments. More than 45% of renters live in such units, and 71.2% live where there are two or more units at a single address.

Conversion of existing rental units to condominiums changed the mix of units in the county. The number of owner occupied units in structures of five or more units increased by 727, or 161.6%. The number of renter units in structures of five or more units increased by 1,455, but this was an increase of only 14.1%, lagging far behind the increase in total occupied stock.

Mobile homes also outpaced the total stock of occupied units in percentage terms, increasing by 62.8%. Starting with a base of only 1,105 in 1970, this was a numerical increase of only 694. The majority of both the stock and the increase of mobile homes was in the owner occupied category.

Renter and Owner Costs as Percent of Income

The percentage of household income that renters devoted to gross rent advanced during the decade (Table 23). In 1970, 31.3% of all renter households spent 35% or more of household income on gross rent; by 1980 the percentage of households devoting 35% of income to rent had increased to 35.2%. In the same time period, the percentage of households devoting less than 20% of income to rent declined from 34.3% to 29.6%.

In both 1970 and 1980, there was a radical difference between the spending patterns of high income and low income households. In both years, the lowest income groups were very likely to spend 35% or more of income on rent, while the highest income group was likely to spend less than 20% of income. The percentage of households with at least $15,000 income who spent over 20% on rent advanced, not only because of the pervasive advance in rental cost, but also because $15,000 represented 219% of median household income in 1969, but only 95% in 1979.

In 1980, owners were far more likely than renters to pay less than 20% of household income for housing; 56.7% of all owners but only 31.4% of renters paid less than 20%. In part, this is because the income distribution of owners is higher than that of renters. Income of $15,000 or more in 1979 was reported by 64.7% of owners but only 32.0% of renters. In all cases, households for which the percentage of income devoted to housing was not computed have been excluded from the calculation.

Crowding and Plumbing Facilities

An examination of the data in Table 24 shows that in both 1970 and 1980, the great majority of housing in Atlantic County was adequate in terms of plumbing, and persons per room. Furthermore, the county's housing improved on both counts during the decade. In 1970, 94.7% of occupied housing had one or fewer

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	60,716	71,806
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	57,528	69,370
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,673	1,802
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	515	634
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	59,255	70,934
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.6	98.8
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	56,154	68,584
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.6	98.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,611	1,758
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	97.6
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	490	592
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.1	93.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

persons per room, that is to say, were not overcrowded. By 1980 96.6% of housing was not overcrowded. An even greater percentage of housing had adequate plumbing, 97.6% in 1970, and 98.8% in 1980.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township; Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain, only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

. It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.